

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 2 as follows:

However, this also creates a balloon catheter in which both the proximal and distal ends of the balloon are fixed to the inner tubular member. It [[h as]] has been found that balloons grow longitudinally during inflation at least 2 % and sometimes up to 10 %. If the inner tubular member is not attached at the proximal end of the balloon, the entire length of the inner tubular member can accommodate this growth, resulting in a low strain that is under the elastic limit of many materials common to this application. However, if the inner tubular member is attached at the proximal end the balloon, as is the case, for example, in Goodin, only the distal section of the inner tubular member, which is a much shorter segment, is free to accommodate this growth. This results in a significantly higher strain over this distal section, and this strain may be over the elastic limit of many of the materials used in this application.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 13 of page 9 as follows:

The inner and outer tubular members may be manufactured from a number of different materials. For example, the tubular members may be made of metals, metal alloys, polymers, metal-polymer composites or any other suitable materials. Some examples of suitable metals and metal alloys include stainless steel, such as 300 series stainless steel (including 304V, 304L, and 316L; 400 series martensitic stainless steel; tool steel; nickel-titanium alloy such as linear-elastic or super-elastic Nitinol, nickel-chromium alloy, nickel-chromium-iron alloy, cobalt alloy, tungsten or tungsten alloys, MP35-N (having a composition of about 35% Ni, 35% Co, 20% Cr, 9.75% Mo, a maximum 1% Fe, a maximum 1% Ti, a maximum 0.25% C, a maximum 0.15% Mn, and a maximum 0.15% Si), hastelloy, monel 400, inconel 825, or the like; or other suitable materials. Some examples of suitable polymers include those described above in relation to balloon 16. Of course, any other polymer or other suitable materials including ceramics may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention. The materials used to manufacture inner tubular member 18 may be the same as or be different from the materials used to manufacture outer tubular member 14. Of course, a tubular member

may incorporate layers or blends of certain polymers to get certain properties. For example, the inner tubular member 18 may have a high density polyethylene inner layer 30, a polyether block amide polymer outer layer 34, and a linear low density polyethylene tie layer 32 between the inner layer 30 and the outer layer 34.